

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This research has attempted to identify the archetypal symbols of color in six selected poems in Sylvia Plath's Juvenilia and explore the role of those color symbols through the symbolization. The six selected poems which become the main sources of this research are "April Aubade", "Midsummer Mobile", "Black Pine Tree in An Orange Light", "Love is a Parallax", "Aerialist" and "Morning in the Hospital Solarium". The existing of color symbols in Plath's earlier poems leaves no doubt to show Plath's sensitivity to color. The writer finds that the five symbols of color (green, pink, blue, white, and black) in the six selected poems are used by Sylvia Plath to enhance the sense of the poem. This research has divided the colors into three part, they are, green and pink, blue and white and black.

First is green and pink. They appear once in "April Aubade" and "Morning in the Hospital Solarium". Green and pink In "April Aubade" indicate the meaning of renewal and romance and they correlate each other as the main topic that asserts the idea of regeneration in the poem. Meanwhile green in "Morning in the Hospital Solarium" represents the meaning of hope while pink indicates nurturing. They stand to show the idea of hope and indicate the setting of the poem that is set in hospital. The next colors are blue and white. These colors appear once in poem "Midsummer Mobile" and "Love is a Parallax". Plath in "Midsummer Mobile" does not only use blue and white which represent calmness and purity to clear up the setting in the poem but she also uses these

colors to show her interests on art. She combines several names of painters to the color. In "Love is a Parallax", Plath uses the symbols of blue to assert the feeling of down meanwhile white indicates the idea of faith in the poem. The last color is black. Black appears seven times and found hand in hand with orange in poem "Black Pine Tree in An Orange Light". In this poem, Plath creates the contradiction meaning of grief and happiness through black and orange to enhance the idea of abstract in the poem. On the other hands, black appears four times in "Aerialist". Plath uses black to emphasize the idea of fear in this poem.

This research shows that Plath uses special ways to make her poem more interesting to learn. Plath makes these five symbols of color (green, pink, blue, white, and black) embody to another object to create their particular meaning. These are the symbols of color found in the selected poems, they are green symbol in "veils of green" (in "April Aubade") and "flaring green" (in "Morning in the Hospital Solarium"), then there is pink in "pink fluted-feet" ("April Aubade"), symbol of blue in "blue tent" (in "Love is a Parallax") and "Dufy blue" (in "Midsummer Mobile"), symbols white in "white Gulls" (in "Midsummer Mobile"), and last black in every word in "Black pine tree in an orange light", and "aerialist". This way is called a symbolic function which later leads to the meanings of symbol of color.

Furthermore, the symbols of color explicitly flow with the symbolic function. Sylvia Plath uses the symbolic function as the symbolization to show the role of those symbols in a poem impliedly. The writer has found several roles of symbols of color in the six selected poems, they are as a subject, as a setting of the

poem, and also as a sign of speaker/character's feeling in the poem. The result of this study shows that symbols of color in the six selected poems share their own role to enhance the topic in each poem. Symbols of color in Plath's selected six poems are defined to make the poem is more attractive in showing the topic. In my view, Plath in Juvenilia knows well how colors through symbol grow in her poems. In conclusion, the five dominant symbols of color (green, pink, blue, white, and black) in Sylvia Plath's Juvenilia the selected six poems enhance the topic of poem by using the symbolic function. Plath as a poet is good in making the colors live in her poem by briefly put them mostly in the first stanza. In short, the analysis of archetypal meaning and symbolization of symbols of color thereafter found that the specific meaning is created by the poet to enhance the topic of the poem.

